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HARDING MEN FIGHT ATTACK ON TREATIES

Senate Leaders Will Oppose Amendments to Abrogate Trade Compacts.

DELAY FOR SHIP BILL

Will Be Sidetracked To-day—Jones Would Yield to the Credits Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Administration leaders in the Senate, although favorably toward abrogation of the commercial treaties which they say impose restrictions upon American shipping, said to-day they would oppose the two shipping bill amendments proposed by Senator McKellar (Dem., Tenn.) to bring about denunciation of the compacts by direct action of Congress.

Senator Jones (Rep., Wash.), who is in charge of the shipping bill, resented his recent declaration in the Senate that had abrogation of the treaties been brought about as directed by the merchant marine act of 1920, the shipping legislation now before the Senate probably would not have been necessary.

Both Presidents Wilson and Harding after consultation with the State Department, had, however, that the treaties cannot properly be abrogated," he added. "In view of that I cannot believe this is the time or the pending shipping bill is the medium to bring about such abrogation."

Considerable Democratic support, however, is expected to be given to the McKellar amendments—one of which would bring about abrogation in entirety of commercial treaties with twenty-one countries through the unusual course of direct notification by Congress to the Governments concerned. The other amendment would obtain abrogation in the same manner of the convention concluded between the United States and Great Britain in 1815 as the result of the war of 1812.

Democratic supporters of the move pointed to the recent statement by Senator Underwood (Ala.), Democratic leader, during debate on the shipping bill that Congress should "in no uncertain manner" indicate its desire that the restrictions allowed under the treaties be removed as indicative of the temper of minority Senators with respect to the question.

Although the shipping bill will continue as the unfinished business before the Senate, those in charge of it to-day saw little prospect of action for some time. It will be sidetracked to-morrow and probably for several days thereafter for the naval appropriation bill with its international economic and armament conference amendment.

Senator Jones reiterated that he would consent to laying aside of the ship bill for any rural credits measure with united backing.

BURBOL IS ACCUSED OF MURDERING WIFE

Victim's Father and Brother Held as Witnesses.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MIDDLETOWN, N. J., Dec. 26.—Charles Burbol was formally charged to-day with murdering his wife, Mrs. Kate Burbol, whose body was found last Tuesday morning 100 feet from her home in Butler. She had been beaten and shot. The case will be presented to the Grand Jury on Friday.

SUMMONED FOR SKIING OVER CEMETERY GRAVES

Middletown Boys Have Ignored Orders to Quit.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MIDDLETOWN, Dec. 26.—A. P. L. Rifenbury, superintendent of Hillside Cemetery, has had court summonses issued for several boys who have been trying out sleds on the hills of the cemetery, sliding over the graves. The boys have ignored the superintendent's orders to quit.

ONE SANTA ROBS THE OTHER.

Pulls a Gun and Steals Presents for Orphans.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. WAUKESHA, Ill., Dec. 26.—Two Santa Clauses proved one too many at the Lake County Orphanage last night. The first arrived as per advance notices with a red suit and a sack of toys for the children. Then Santa No. 2 stepped around the corner similarly clad and encountered Santa No. 1.

Santa No. 2 pulled a gun from under his red suit and took the sack of presents away from Santa No. 1. Then he forced Duncan MacInnes, superintendent of the home, to contribute a gold watch and a check. Now all the orphans believe there is a Santa Claus.

TO INSPECT ELLIS ISLAND.

Secretary Davis and Ambassador Geddies Here To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Davis of the Labor Department left to-day for New York, and Sir Auckland Geddies, the British Ambassador, will go there to-morrow night to join him in a personal inspection of the Ellis Island immigration station.

HEAD OF RADCLIFFE RESIGNS.

President Briggs Will Leave College in June.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 26.—The resignation of Le Baron Russell Briggs as president of Radcliffe College was announced at the annual business meeting of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association to-day. The resignation, which ends a service of twenty years as head of Radcliffe, will take effect in June.

TELEGRAPHERS MAY STRIKE.

Walkout January 1 on Some Western Roads Threatened.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—Prediction of a telegraphers' strike on some Western railroads unless the railroad labor board acts favorably by January 1 on a petition for a rehearing of its decision reducing the wages of 11,000 operators about \$1,500,000 a year, was made here to-day by Edward J. Manion, president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

FARM LOBBY IS STAGING BIG RAID ON TREASURY

Continued from First Page.

have been distributed by the Reclamation Commission aggregating in value \$171,873,632. This amount represents advances which are to be repaid. In the twenty years which have intervened only \$41,351,434 has been returned to the Government, leaving still due \$130,522,198.

The reclamation law grants the right to spread repayments by settlers over a period of twenty years. Since the creation of the reclamation bureau only two direct appropriations have been made by Congress for enhancing the value of privately owned Western real estate. The aggregate of these appropriations was \$21,000,000.

Get Rich Quick Methods.
The promoters of the McNary bill are using this fact as an argument to support the pork barrel project which they are ready to bring forth. The record of reclamation schemes for which the Government has advanced money provides a fascinating study of get rich quick methods.

There is the Salt River project which has figured in the funny columns and on the vaudeville stage. The Salt River construction and reclamation scheme is an Arizona contribution to American development. It cost the Government \$10,000,000. The value of the crops raised during the last ten years amounted to \$11,000,000. Up to date the promoters of the Salt River project have returned only \$609,000.

The Yuma development scheme is another. This cost \$5,000,000. The crops raised on the reclaimed land reached a valuation of \$25,000,000. The Government has received only \$809,000 of its money back.

Other reclamation projects financed by the Government are as follows:

Orland (Cal.) project cost \$1,000,000; crops raised, \$4,000,000; paid back to the Government, \$168,000.

In Colorado the Grand Valley project cost over \$3,700,000; value of crops raised, \$20,000,000; paid back, nothing.

The Uncompahgre project cost \$6,000,000; crops raised, \$22,000,000; paid back, nothing.

In Idaho the Boise project cost \$12,000,000; crops raised, \$30,000,000; paid back, \$1,099,000.

King Hill project cost \$1,400,000; crops raised, \$652,000; paid back, nothing.

Minidoka project cost \$6,000,000; crops raised, \$31,000,000; paid back, \$2,000,000.

In Montana the Huntley project cost \$1,400,000; crops raised, \$5,600,000; returned to the Government, \$340,000.

Milk River project cost \$6,500,000; crops raised, \$1,300,000; returned, nothing.

Sun River project cost \$3,300,000; crops raised, \$1,700,000; returned, \$124,000.

Montana-North Dakota, Lower Yellowstone, cost \$3,000,000; crops raised, \$3,600,000; returned, \$41,000.

Nebraska, North Platte, cost \$12,000,000; crops raised, \$24,000,000; returned, \$1,000,000.

In Nevada the Newland project cost \$6,000,000; crops raised, \$10,000,000; returned, \$484,000.

In New Mexico the Carlisbad project cost \$1,300,000; crops raised, \$6,000,000; returned, \$300,000.

New Mexico and Texas, Rio Grande, cost \$11,000,000; crops raised, \$25,000,000; returned, nothing.

North Dakota pumping project cost \$400,000; crops raised, \$200,000; returned, nothing.

In Oregon the Umatilla project cost \$2,700,000; crops raised, \$2,700,000; returned, \$300,000.

Oregon-California, Klamath, cost \$3,500,000; crops raised, \$5,000,000; returned, \$450,000.

Utah, Strawberry Valley, cost \$3,000,000; crops raised, \$9,000,000; returned, \$300,000.

Washington, Okanogan, cost \$1,000,000; crops raised, \$6,000,000; returned, \$40,200.

Yakima cost \$10,000,000; crops raised, \$7,700,000 in ten years, and paid back, \$2,000,000.

In Wyoming the Shoshone project cost \$7,000,000; crops raised, \$7,900,000; paid back, \$558,000.

The South Dakota project cost \$3,500,000; crops raised, \$7,300,000; returned to Government, \$456,000.

Two Montana Ventures.

The Blackfeet (Montana) project has yielded crops valued at \$850,000,000. Of the \$1,444,360.60 advanced by the Government only \$2,142.75 has been returned. The Flat Head (Montana) development scheme was carried out with \$3,484,763 of Government money. Only \$13,594.25 has been repaid.

Senator Curtis says he believes all the promises made to the settlers on irrigated land should be kept.

"I do not believe, however," he said, "that the people of the country fully realize what has been done by the Government to reclaim and make productive lands in the West and Northwest."

"I am quite sure they do not know the extent to which private interests have profited at the expense of the Government. The beneficiaries of some of the reclamation schemes

which have resulted in the raising of large crops should be compelled to repay the Government so that it could advance money to new settlers who would be more appreciative of their obligation."

Senator Curtis is of the opinion that the reclamation muddle is largely due to the fact that Congress permitted itself to be wheedled into extending the time of repayment, so that now, no matter how rich a settler has become with Government help, he displays no inclination to meet his obligations to the Government. Because one man gets an extension of time for the repayment of loans the beneficiaries of every other scheme demand a like concession.

Scarcely a session of Congress has gone by but that resolutions have been put through extending the notes of the beneficiaries of reclamation schemes. Senator Curtis thinks the Government has reserved too much land in some of the Western and Southwestern States. But this, he contends, does not excuse the people who have settled on reclaimed land and produced good crops from returning to the Government, the money which was really the basis of their prosperity.

MEYER'S PLAN SPLITS FARM BLOC FURTHER

War Finance Head Wants More Banks in Reserve.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.

Further discussion in the farm bloc has been caused by a plan of Eugene Meyer, Jr., chairman of the War Finance Corporation, who thinks the real solution of the rural credits problem is to have more banks join the Federal Reserve system.

Mr. Meyer's views have been given to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, which has been struggling with several bills designed to grant relief for these engaged in agricultural pursuits.

"I believe the soundest policy to pursue in this matter is to develop existing institutions to their maximum capacity for usefulness to the country," said Mr. Meyer. "I feel that the Federal Reserve system has not been developed to its full capacity for usefulness—its potential usefulness—in the agricultural districts. I believe nothing better could be done to develop it than by increasing

its membership in the country districts and by modifying its eligibility rules so that they will conform more nearly to the turnover period for agricultural products than they do now. I believe more can be accomplished in that way in addition to 9,640 eligible banks which he believes should be induced to join the Federal Reserve system. Mr. Meyer says there are 10,000 banks which are not eligible because they do not meet the capital requirements imposed by the law.

CONRAD E. SPENS, FUEL DISTRIBUTOR, TO RESIGN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Conrad E. Spens prepared his resignation to-day as Federal Fuel Distributor for transmission to-morrow to President Harding, to become effective January 1.

With it will go a brief report on the work of the emergency office, which was established September 22 after the end of the coal strike. Mr. Spens will return to his former post as Vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, with headquarters at Chicago.

It is considered probable that the fuel distribution office will be closed soon after January 1, although an organization will be held together to care for left over details.

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LINDENFELD ORDERED BARRED FROM THE U. S.

His Tale of Wall Street Bomb to Be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Wolfe Lindenfeld, brought to this country recently by a Department of Justice agent in connection with the Wall street bomb explosion, will be excluded from entering under a ruling affirmed to-day by the Bureau of Immigration.

The bureau upheld the action of the immigration authorities at Ellis Island, where Lindenfeld is held. It is not indicated just when the ruling of the Bureau of Immigration will be put into effect, but it was said officially at the Department of Justice that the decision of the immigration authorities will have no effect upon the status of Lindenfeld with regard to the Federal investigation of the Wall street explosion.

Lindenfeld, it was explained, occupies the position of an important cog in the wheel of evidence which the department has been painstakingly constructing since the explosion, and it is the intention of those having the matter in charge to investigate his story of that incident.

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